

# *Relative Speed Lab - 5*

*Any last minute questions?*

This is worth a lot of points, we have worked on this for 3 days! --- HAND IT IN----



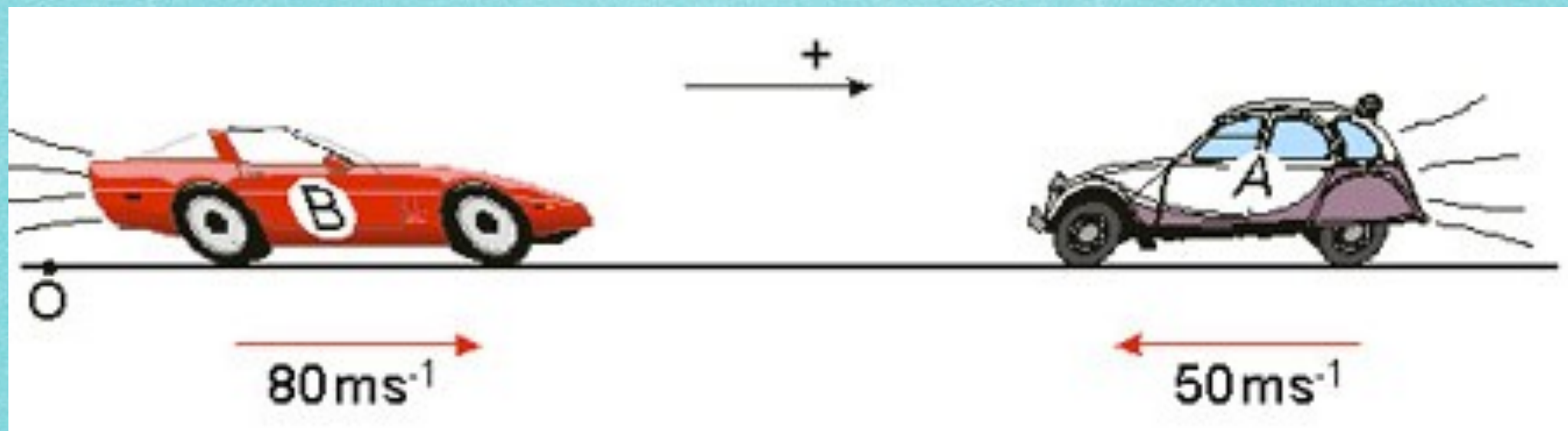
# RELATIVE SPEED Practice ?'s

- ▶ A person kayaking down the Scioto river has a velocity of  $12 \text{ m/s}$ . A dog swimming the same direction has a velocity of  $9 \text{ m/s}$ . What is their relative speed to one another?
- ▶  $3 \text{ m/s}$



# Try another one!

- What is the speed of car A relative to car B?  
**130 m/s**



- Note that the speeds  $80 \text{ m/s}$  and  $50 \text{ m/s}$  are the speeds of the cars relative to the ground or a stationary bystander



# Any questions??

- ▶ There will be relative speed questions on the “quest” coming up before the quarter ends...
- ▶ The good news... 62% of you already sort of got the idea of relative speed last week:
- ▶ You are riding in a bus, moving slowly through heavy traffic at 2.0 m/s east. You hurry to a seat at the back of the bus at 3.0 m/s west. What is your velocity relative to an observer on the sidewalk?
- ▶ a. 1.0 m/s west   b.   5.0 m/s west   c.   1.0 m/s east   d.   5.0 m/s east

19	68   62%	16   15%	20   18%	4   4%
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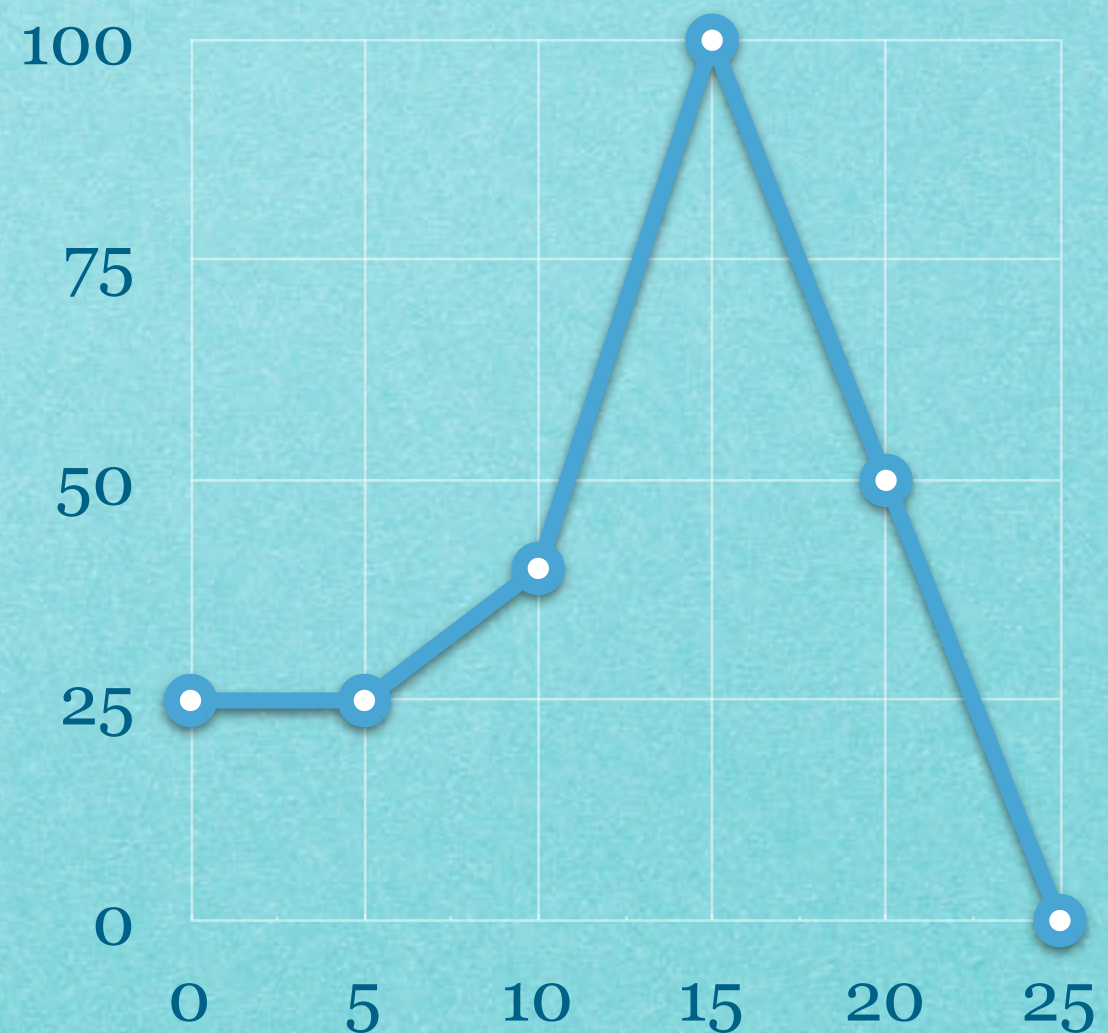
- ▶ What about speed of the person walking relative to the bus? **5m/s**



# Graphing review

- ▶ If this is a position versus time graph, what does the slope represent?
- ▶ **VELOCITY**
- ▶ Could we then take the slope and graph the data on a velocity versus time graph?
- ▶ **YES**
- ▶ A steeper slope means... **Faster velocity**
- ▶ A negative slope means..... **A negative velocity**

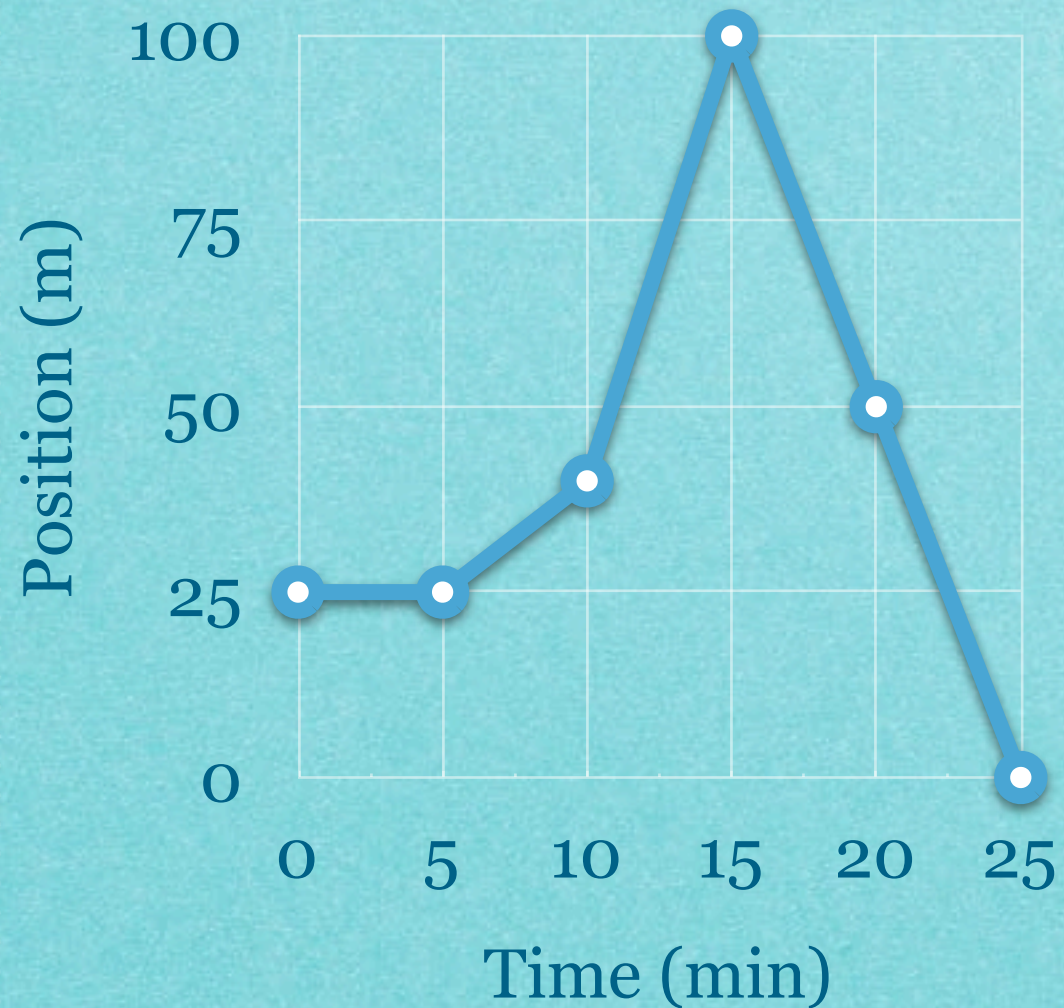
Person walking in their yard



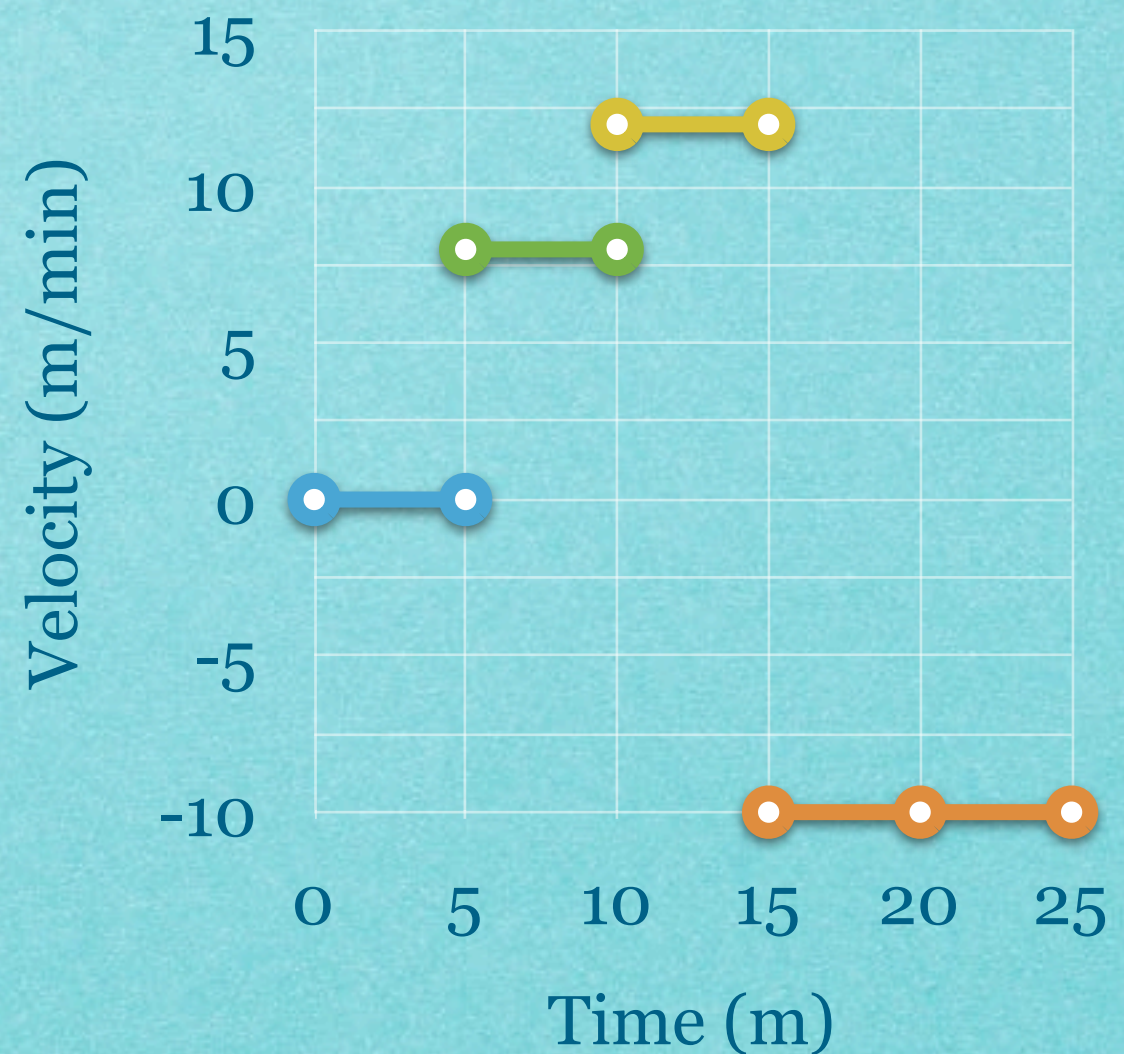


# Introducing VELOCITY VERSUS TIME GRAPHS!

- Of course we could!  
Person walking in their yard

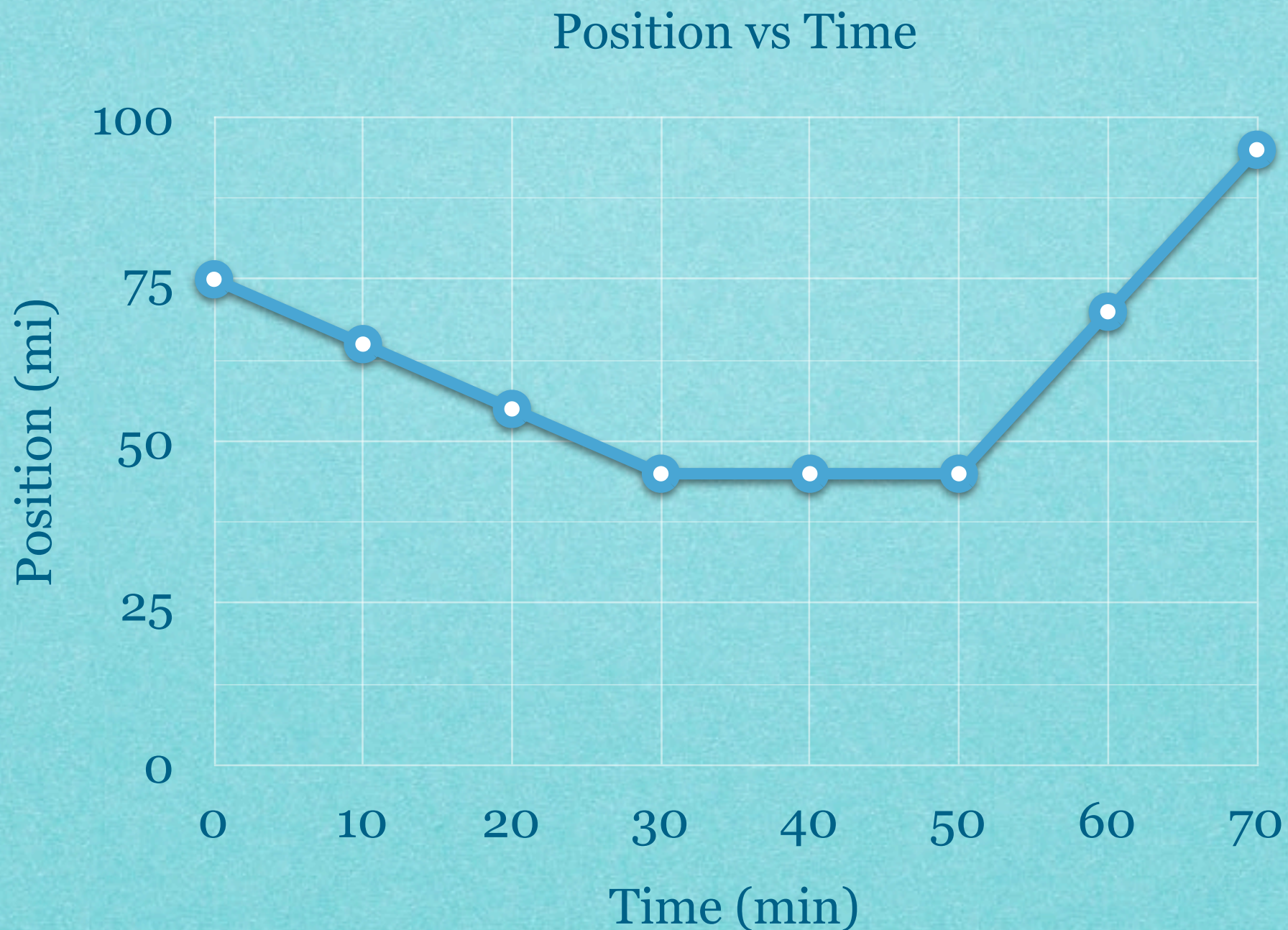


Velocity versus time of person walking





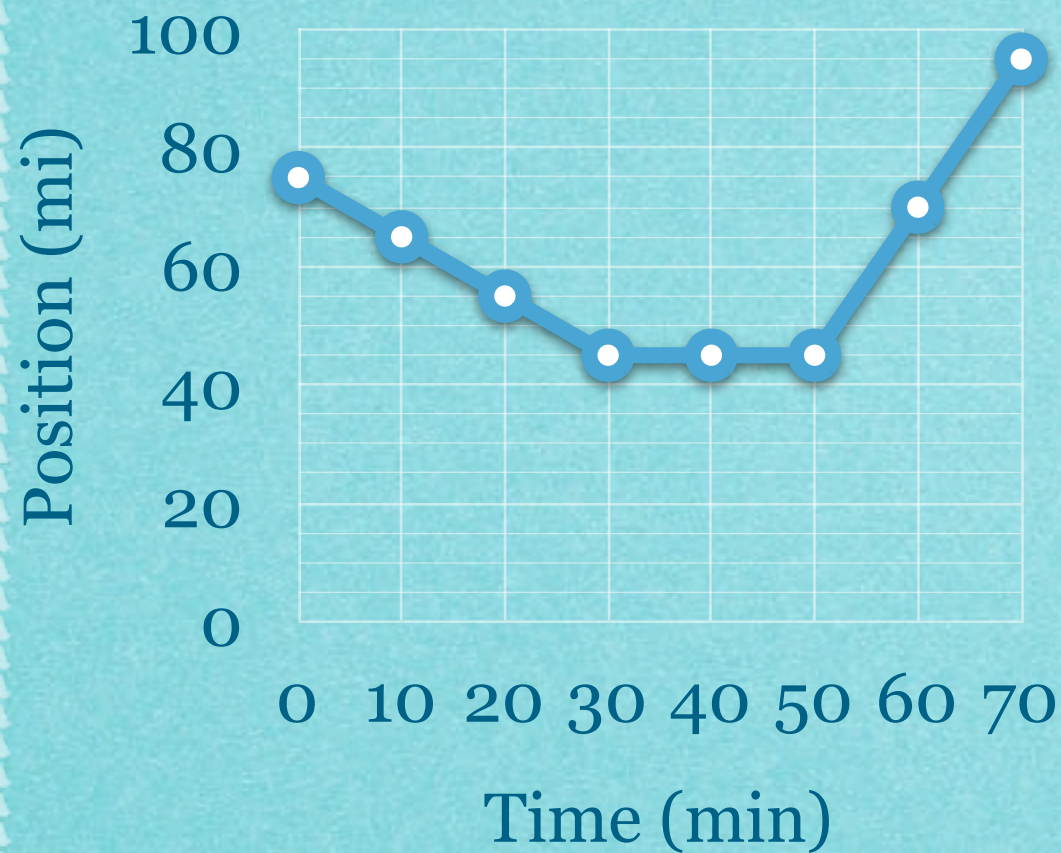
# Now you try one on your own!



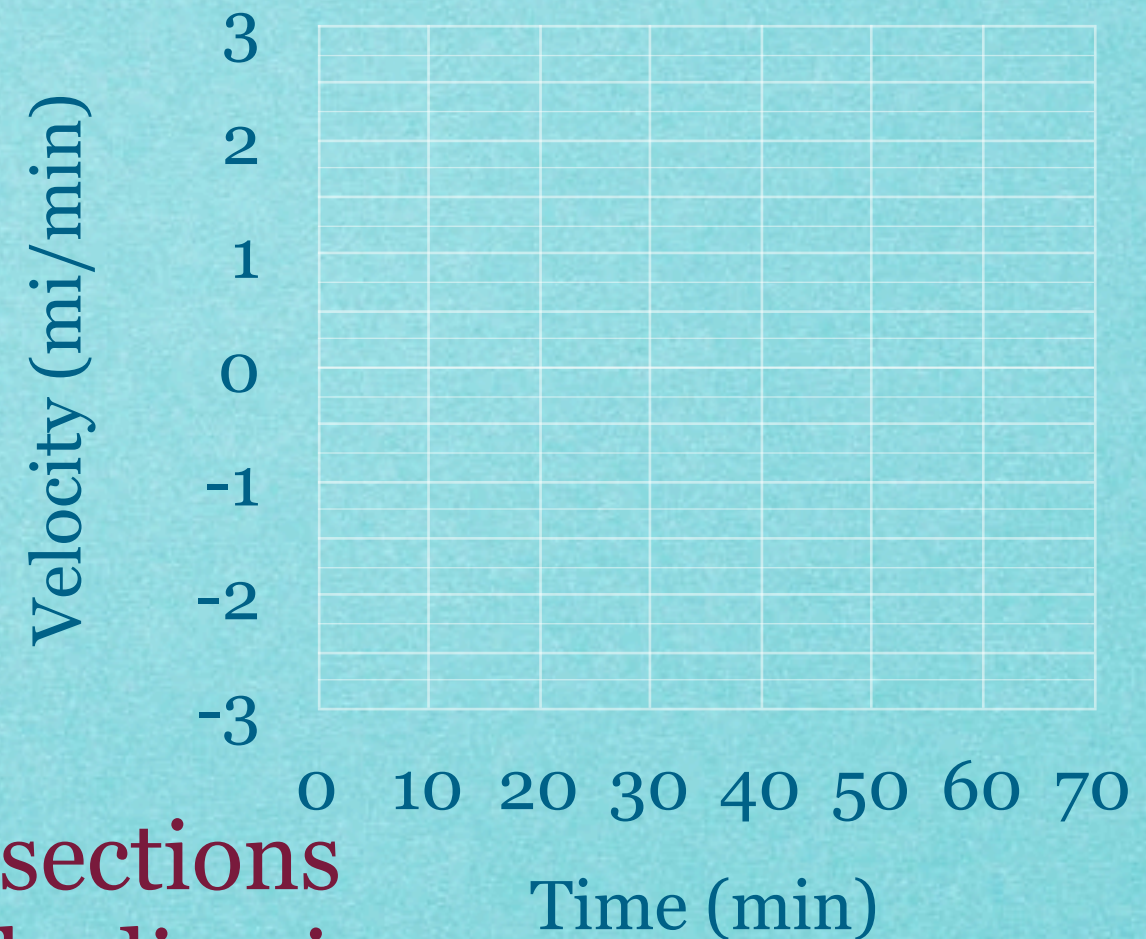


# How'd you do?!

Position vs Time



Velocity vs Time



Step 1: Break graph into sections

Step 2: Find the slope of the line in each section

Step 3: Graph on the velocity versus time graph



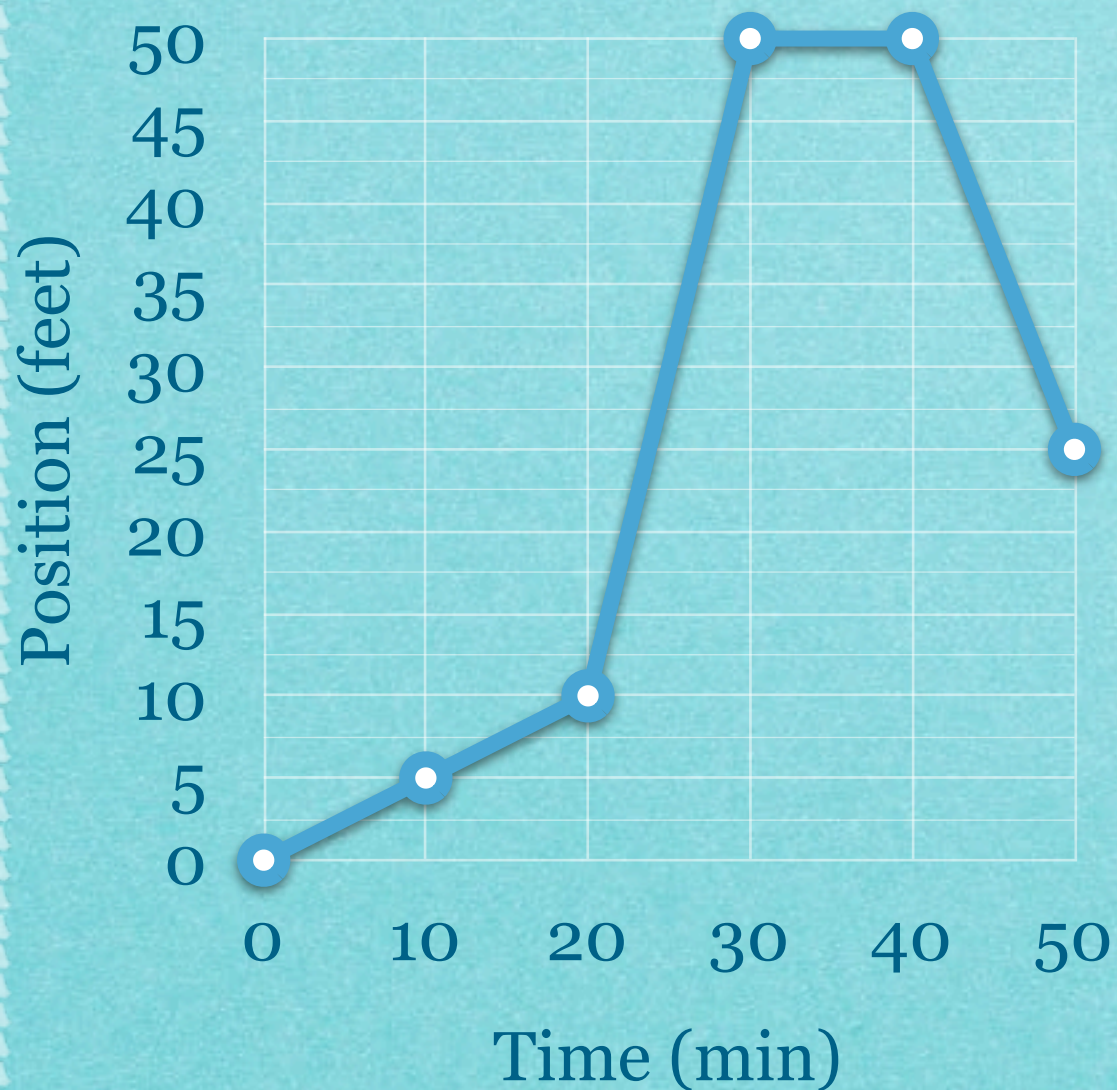
# Another relative speed ?

- ▶ You and your dog are on a walk, both with a speed of 2 m/s. A runner passes by you going the opposite direction with a speed of 5 m/s.
- ▶ What is your speed relative to the runner?
- ▶  $\text{relative speed} = 2 \text{ m/s} + 5 \text{ m/s} = 7 \text{ m/s}$
- ▶ What is your speed relative to the dog?
- ▶  $\text{Relative speed} = 2 \text{ m/s} - 2 \text{ m/s} = 0 \text{ m/s}$

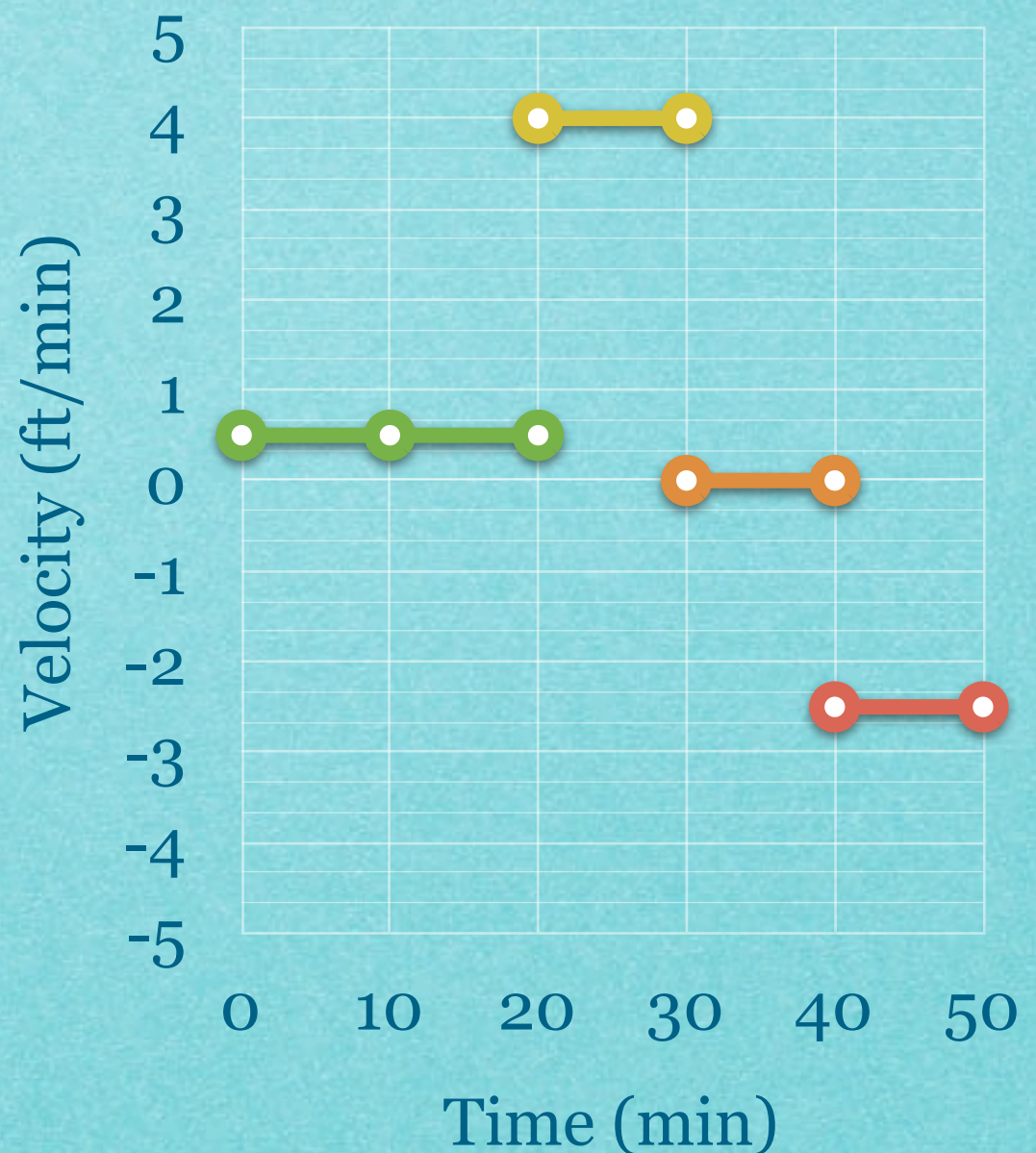


# Create a $v$ vs $t$ from a $x$ vs $t$

Position versus time graph

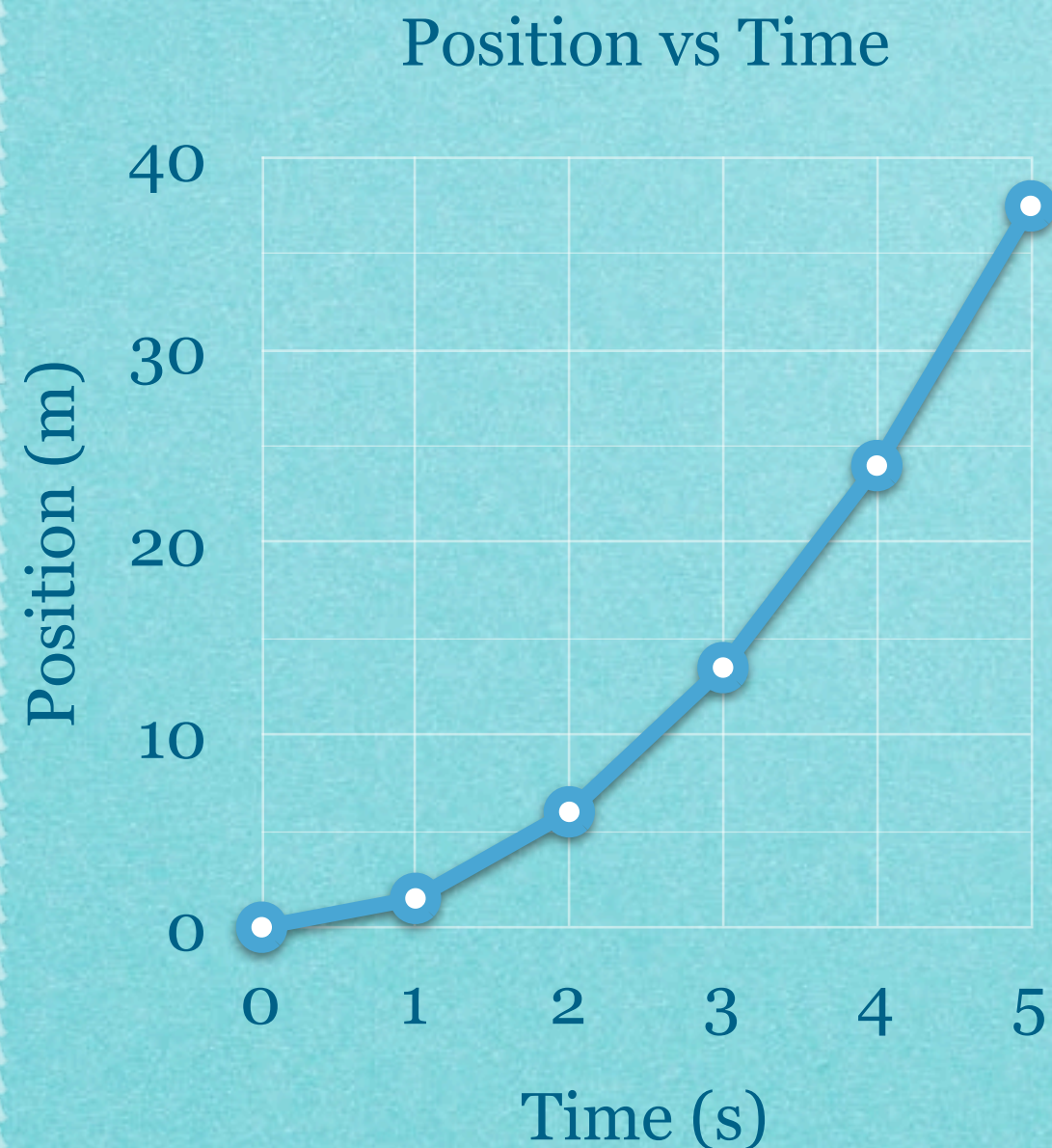


Velocity v Time





# What if... the object was not moving at a constant velocity?



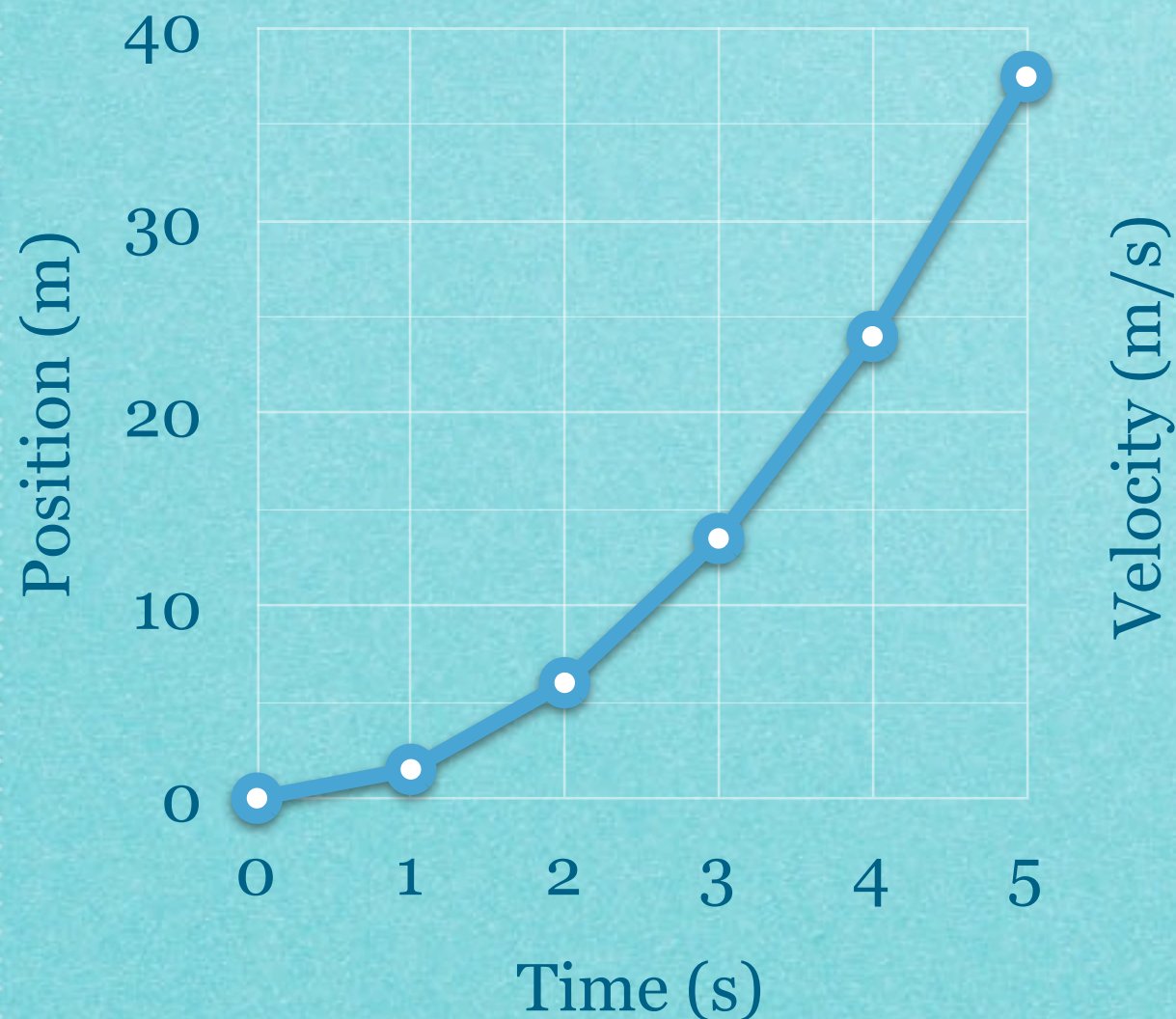
► Could you draw a velocity versus time graph for a velocity that was changing?

► **yes**

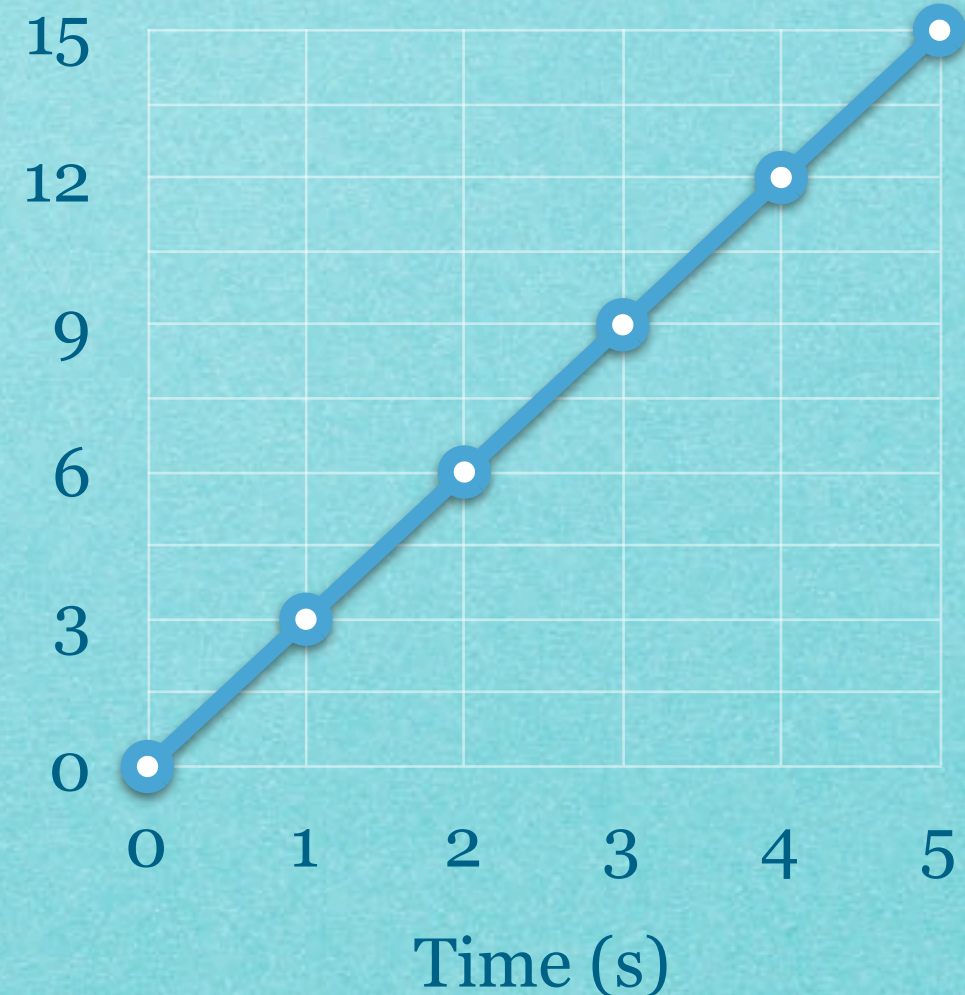


**Yes! If the objects velocity is changing at a constant rate, then the velocity versus time graph would look like this:**

Position vs Time



Velocity vs Time





# *Acceleration*

*What is it?*

**is a vector quantity that is defined as the rate at which an object changes its velocity. An object is accelerating if it is changing its velocity.**



# acceleration = change in velocity / time

- ▶  $a = (v_f - v_i) / t$  also written  $a = \Delta v / t$
- ▶ Unit of acceleration (a) =  $m/s^2$
- ▶ Unit of velocity (v) =  $m/s$
- ▶ Unit of time = s
- ▶ How do we get  $m/s^2$  from  $m/s \div s$
- ▶ Take  $m/s \div s/1$ , flip our second fraction and multiply across..... so we have  $m/s \times 1/s$  and multiply across.... we end up with  $m/s^2$



# Ways velocity can change:

- ▶ Change in speed (speeding up or slowing down)
- ▶ Changing direction
- ▶ Or both!



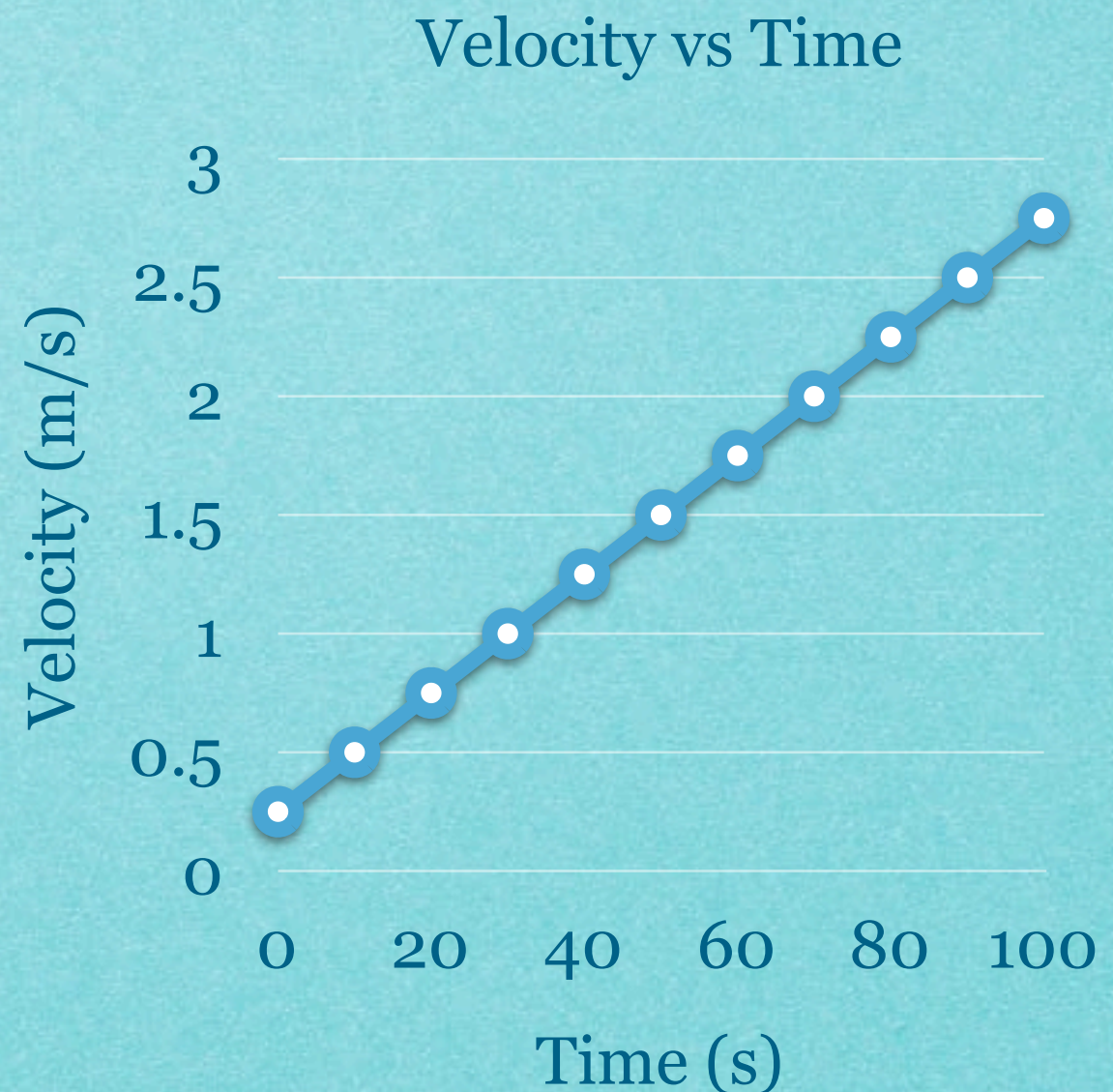
# It is a *vector* quantity

- ▶ Acceleration can be POSITIVE or NEGATIVE
- ▶ Positive acceleration - speeding up - velocity and acceleration are in the same direction
- ▶ Negative acceleration - slowing down - velocity and acceleration are in opposite directions



# Back to the velocity versus time graph....

- ▶ What does the diagonal line tell us about the velocity?
- ▶ **IT IS INCREASING**
- ▶ The object is....
- ▶ **ACCELERATING**

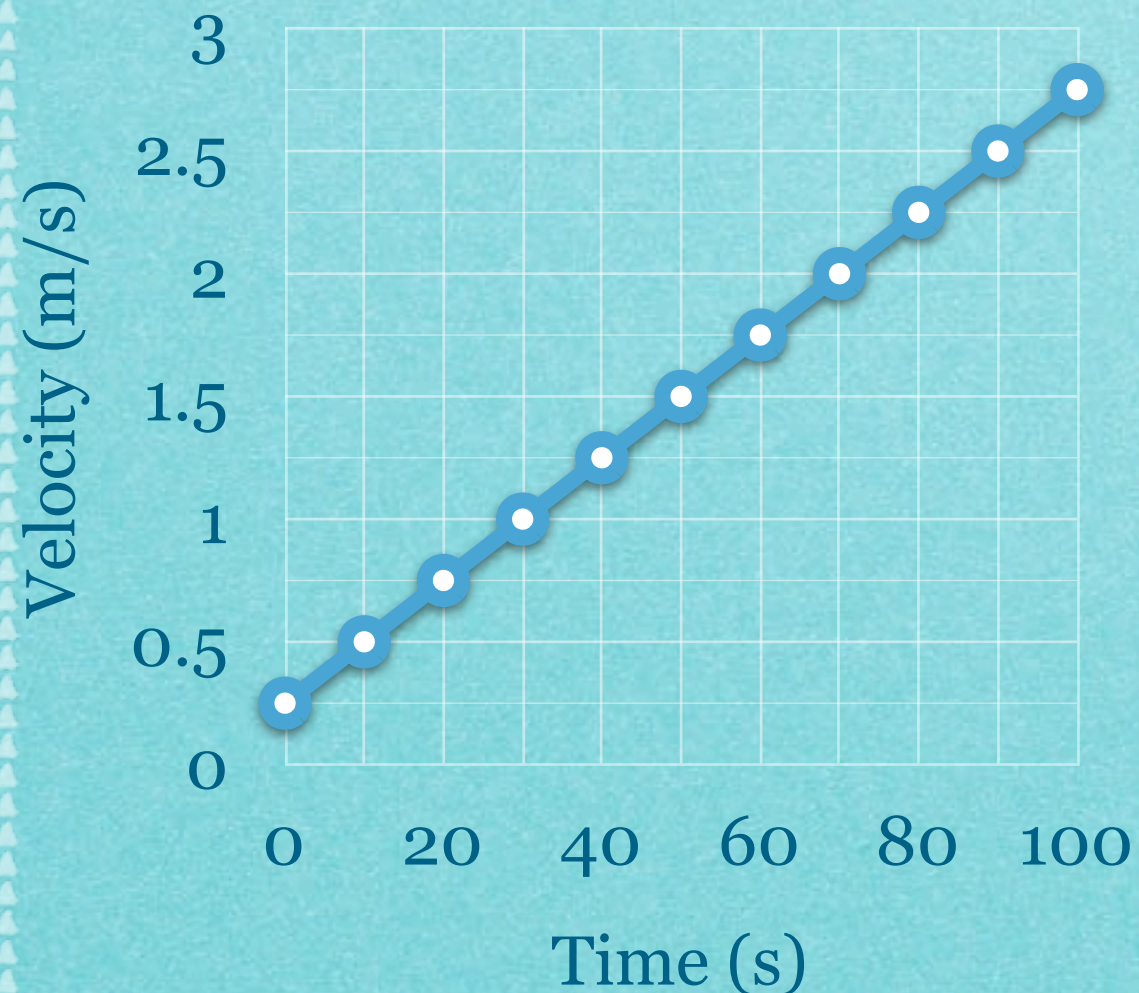




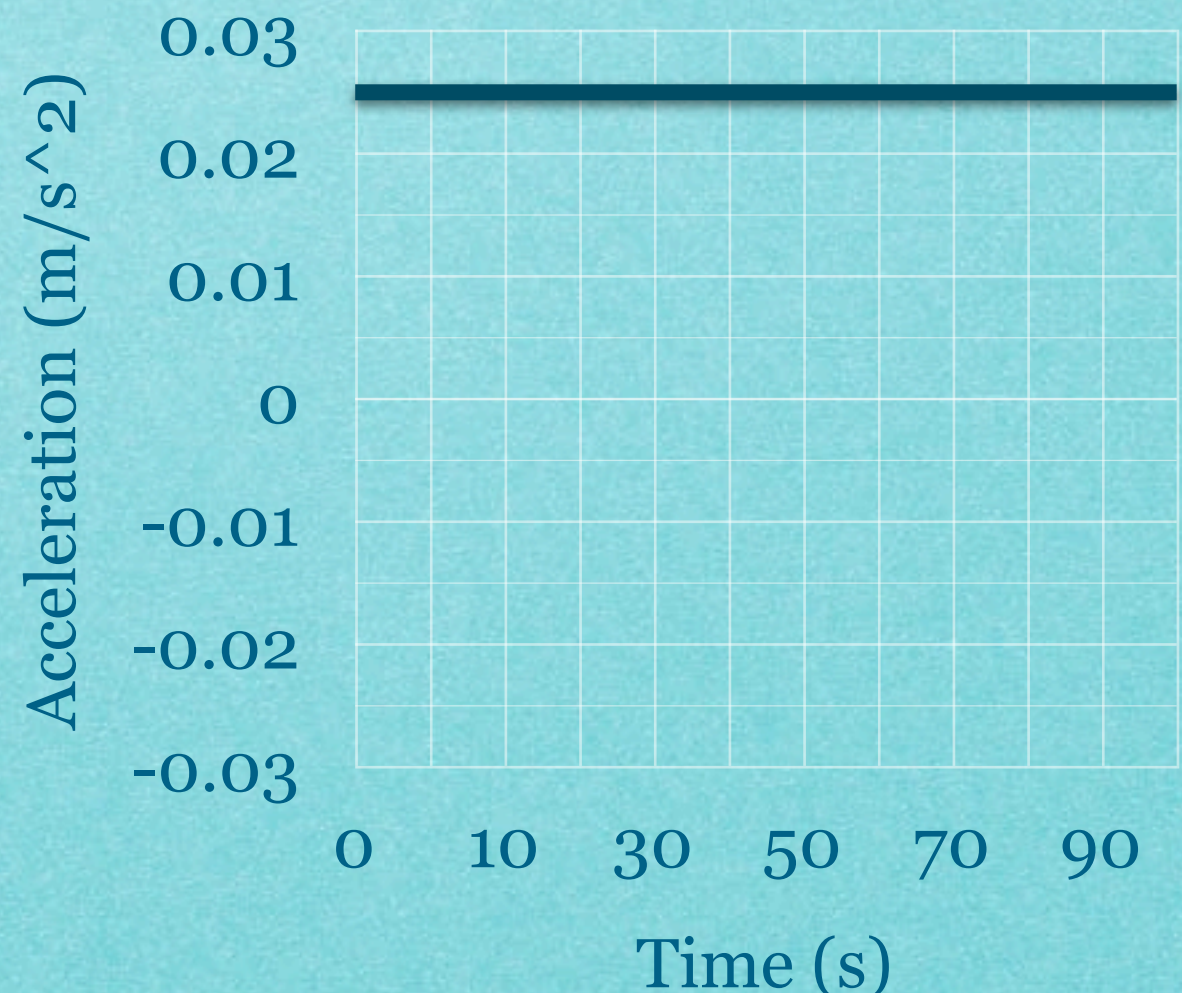
# That means we have an acceleration!!!!

- Is it a constant acceleration??? Lets graph it!

Velocity vs Time



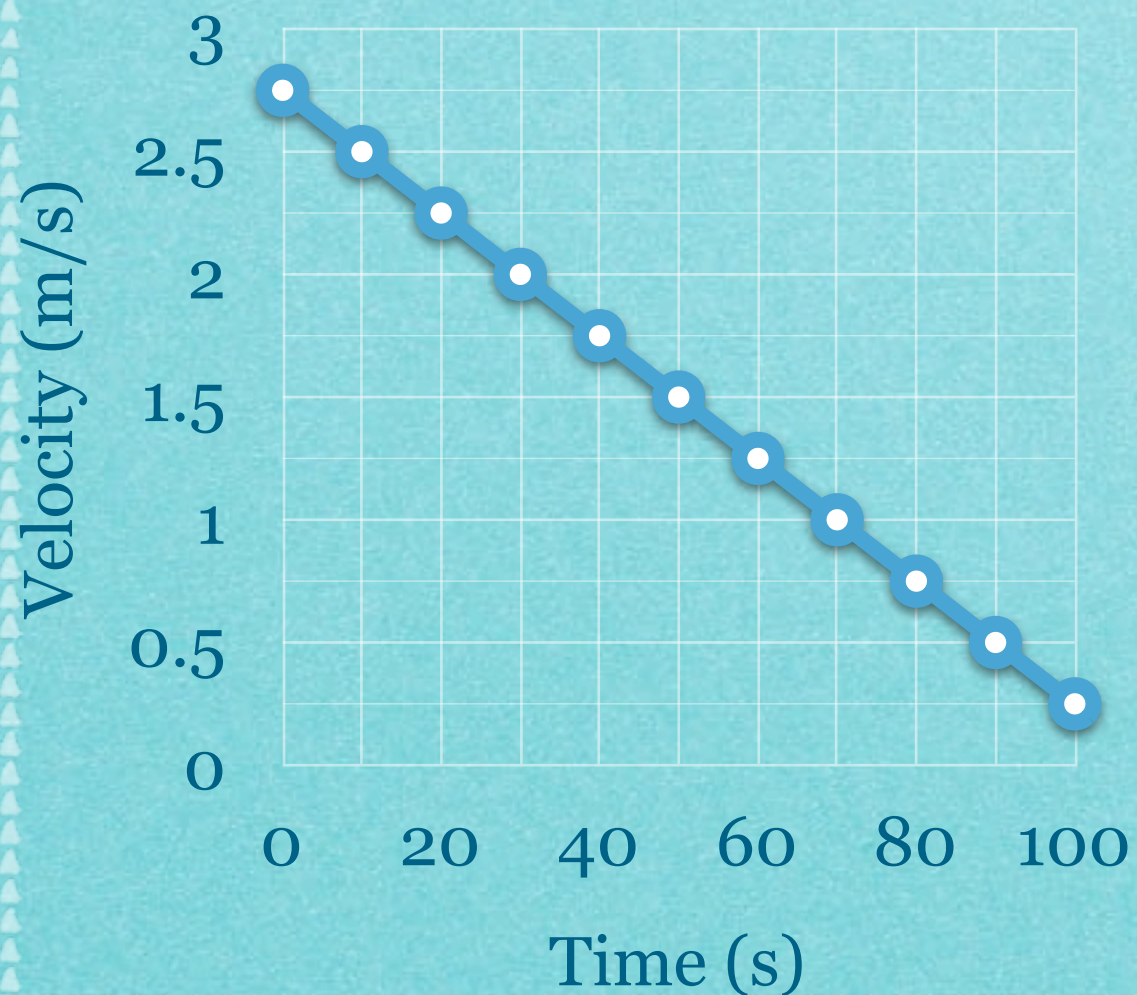
Acceleration vs Time



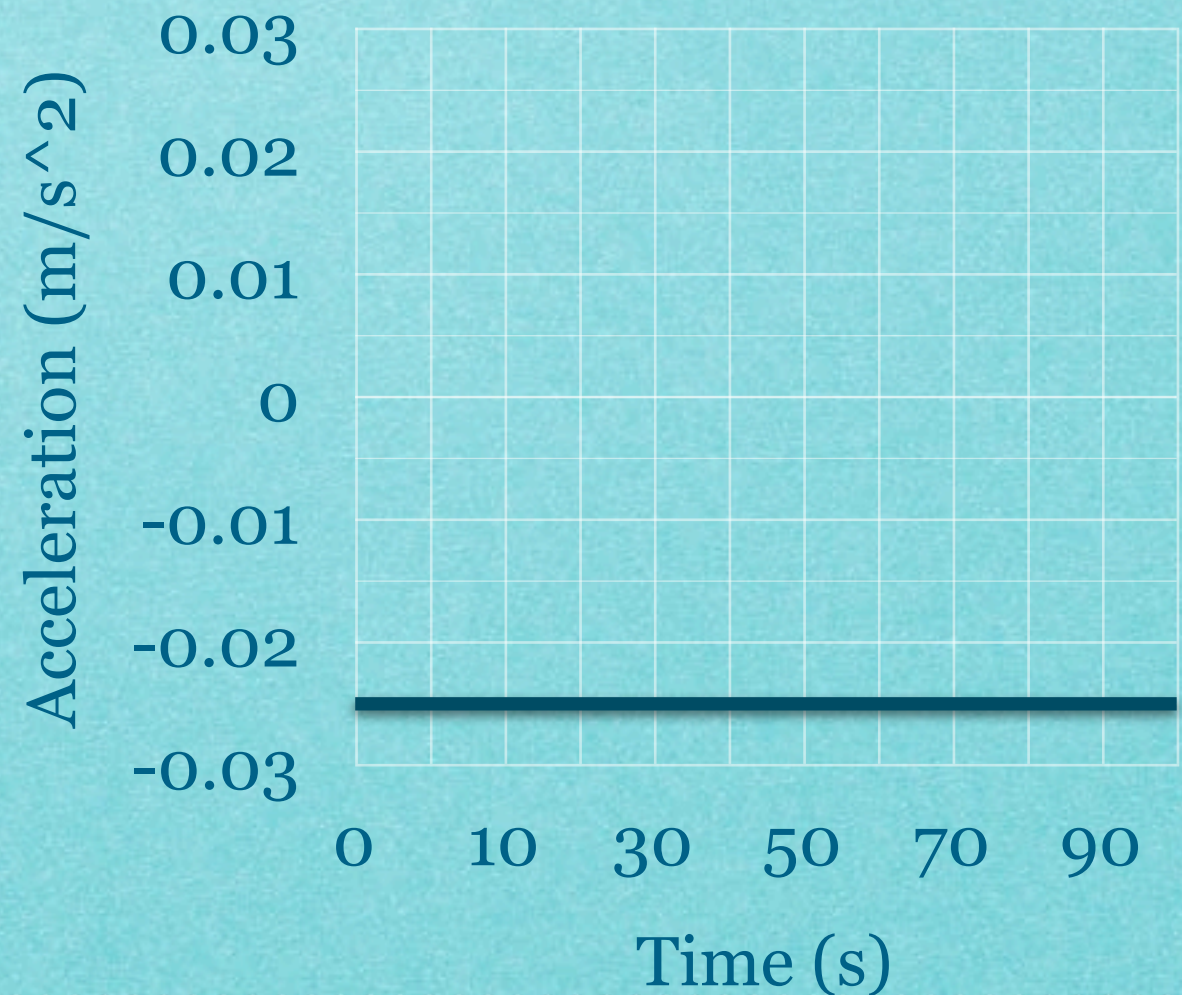


# What if we have a constant negative velocity?

Velocity vs Time



Acceleration vs Time





# What if there was a direction change on v vs t graph....

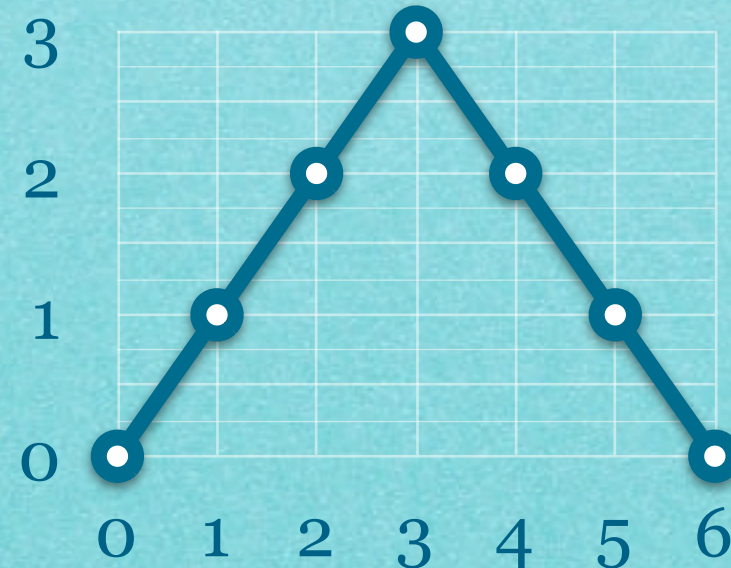
Position versus time graph



Time (min)

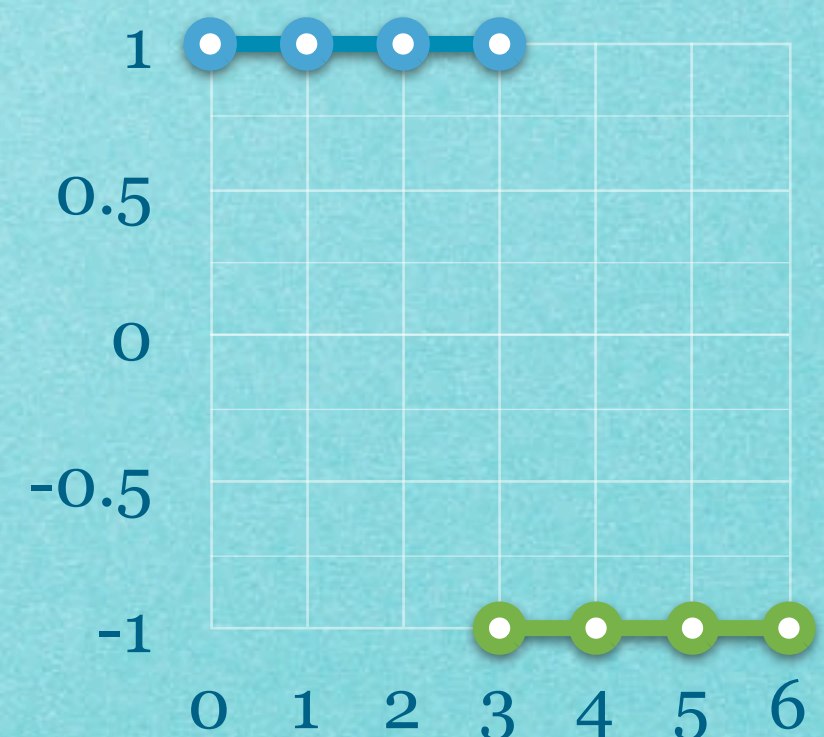
Velocity (m/s)

Velocity vs Time



Time (s)

Acceleration vs Time



Time (s)



# Graphing Review...

- ▶ Try this on your own.... I want to know what you know and if you can take what you know about position time graphs and the new information you have learned about velocity versus time / acceleration versus time graphs and apply it!!



# HOMework!!!!

- ▶ If you do not finish, this is your homework!!  
PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE.... USE YOUR NOTES  
TO HELP GUIDE YOU!
- ▶ Ask for help if you feel lost!



# What if there was a direction change on v vs t graph....

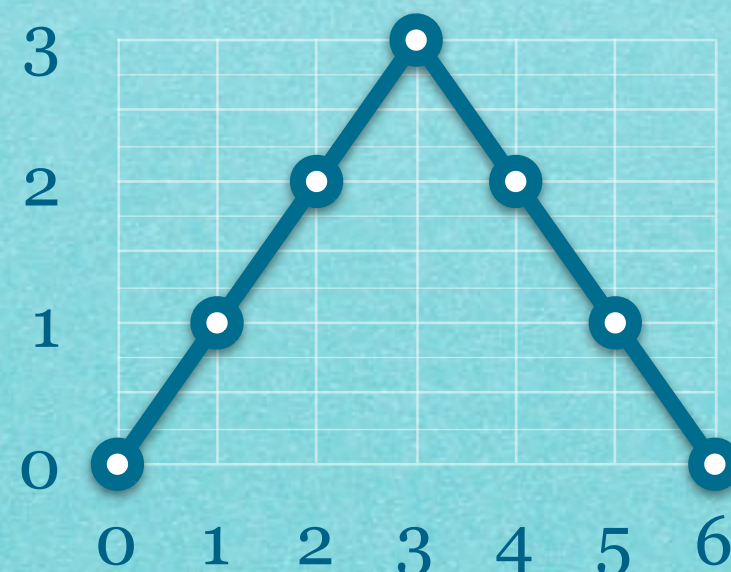
Position versus time graph



Time (min)

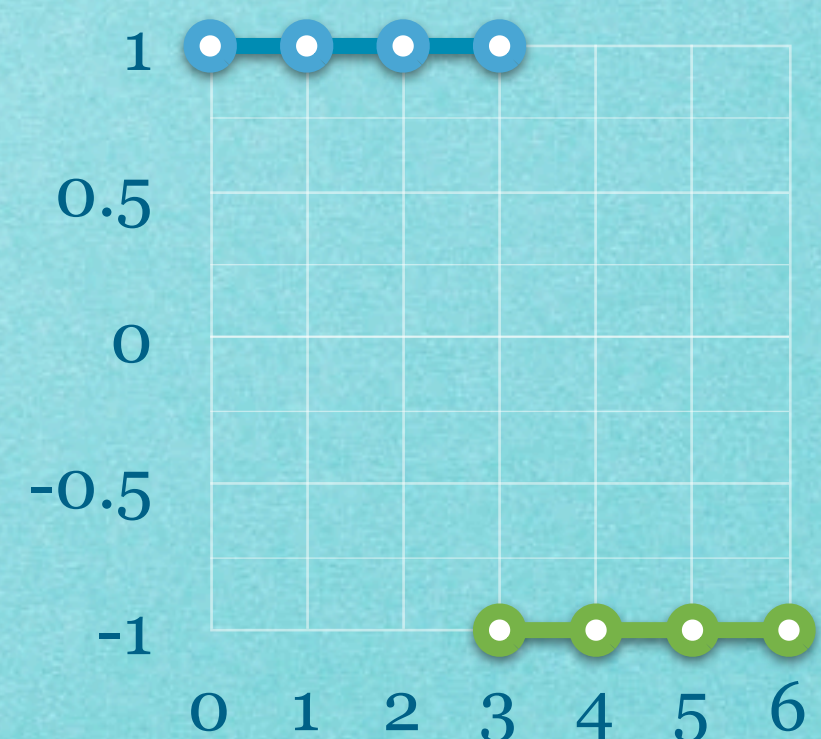
Velocity (m/s)

Velocity vs Time



Time (s)

Acceleration vs Time



Time (s)



# relative speed practice

- ▶ The ice cream truck is driving through your neighborhood due west with a speed of 30 mph. The neighbor girl is running down the street due east to catch it. She is running with a speed of 6 mph.
- ▶ What is the little girls speed relative to the ice cream truck?
- ▶ What is the ice cream trucks speed relative to you, a stationary bystander?




 
$$a = (v_f - v_i) / t$$

- ▶ A car beginning at rest is moving at 50 m/s after 10 s. What is the car's acceleration




$$a = (v_f - v_i) / t$$

- 
- A roller coaster started at rest is moving at 60 m/s after 20 s. What is the roller coaster's acceleration?



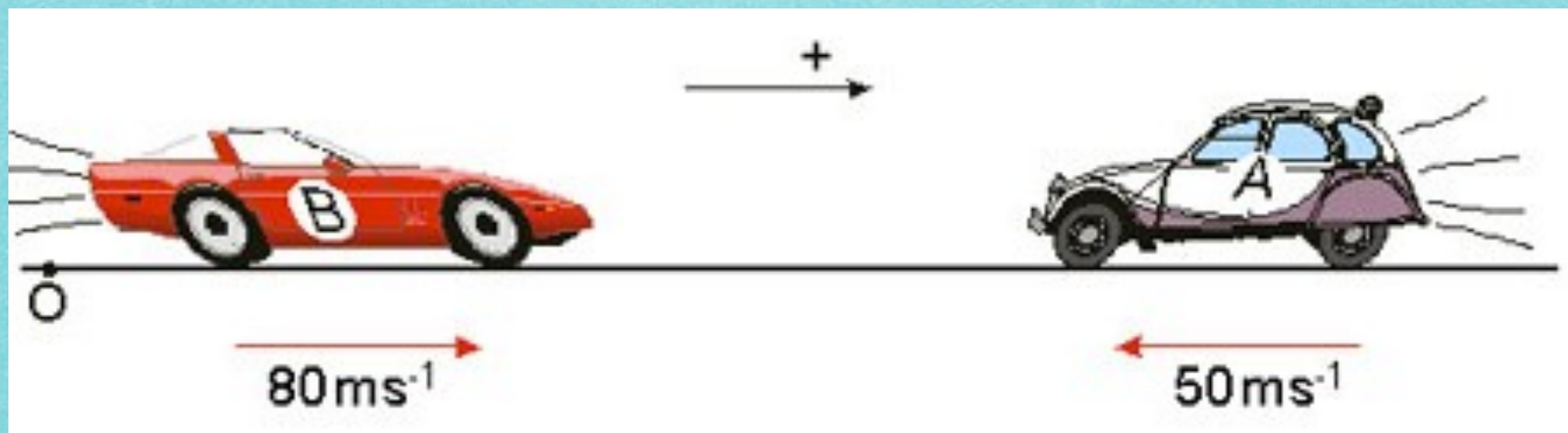
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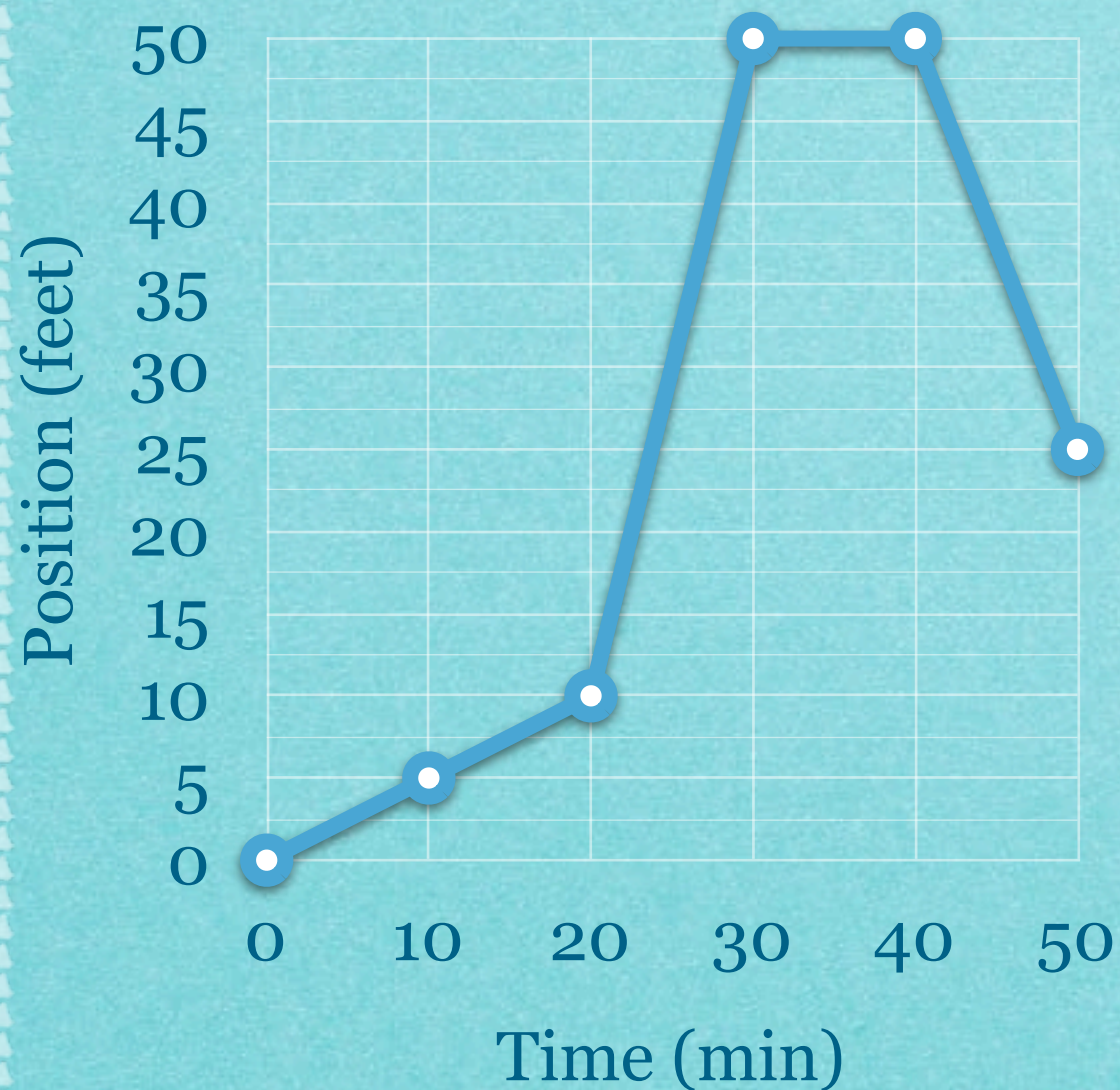
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Position versus time graph



Velocity v Time

